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should be separated from that genus and referred to a distinct one, distinguished by the rounded and not angular outline, the longer tail and posterior insertion of the spine, and especially the acute teeth.

Enumeration of the Fish described and figured by Parra, scientifically named by Felipe Poey.

Antonio Parra was born in Portugal, and I believe resided in Havana for a long time, where he was probably naturalized, for he dedicates his work to the King of Spain, and sent the objects he described to the Museum of Natural History of Madrid. He printed in this last city, in 1799, at the printing office of the Viuda de Ibarra, a pamphlet in 8vo. entitled: *Discurso sobre los medios de connaturalizar y propagar en España los Cedros de la Habana y otros arboles, asi de construccion como de Maderas curiosas y frutales*. At page 21 is "an account of the different trees of the Island of Cuba, which contains 267 species and 20 Palms," and at page 30 a "notice of some kinds of hard wood which are in the Island, their colors, the localities where they are found and their uses." The author describes them in popular terms only.

The first important work of Parra is the one printed at Havana in 1787, at the printing office of the Capitanía General, in square 8vo., under the title *Descripcion de diferentes piezas de Historia Natural, las mas del ramo marítimo, representadas en setenta y cinco laminas*. This number of plates includes two of ornamental stands and two of a negro suffering from a greatly developed hernia. In some copies there is a second title, engraved, containing the words *Peces y Crustaceos de la Isla de Cuba*.* It contains 40 plates of Fishes, representing 71 species, of which 3 belong to Florida; there are 17 plates of crustacea, the rest representing turtles, zoophytes and minerals.

The figures were probably drawn by the son of Antonio Parra; he also engraved them and colored some of the copies. The edition has long since been exhausted. One copy is in the library of the Economic Society, another is owned by M. Domingo de Arozarena, and M. Leonardo del Monte has the third. All the objects figured, including the negro with the hernia, are deposited in the Museum of Madrid, and have been of help in settling some serious doubts by the assistance of the present director of the Museum, M. Mariano de la Paz Graells.†

The work cites no authors, contains no classification, no scientific terms, and the names are all popular ones. It is easily seen that Parra has studied no books except the great book of nature; by his own natural gifts he has succeeded in describing and figuring objects as correctly as his cotemporaries, and even surpasses Bloch in the exactness of his figures. Cuvier says, "it is one of the most useful works in the study of the fishes of the Gulf of Mexico, not only on account of the text, but also on account of the very exact figures representing them."

Parra does not omit describing the teeth of the jaws, the asperities of the scales, nor even the spinous rays of the dorsal fin and the furrow in which they can be hidden. He dwells more especially on the number and the peculiarities of the fins, and he cannot be reproached for omitting in his descriptions details that are shown in his figures. He observed, very properly, that the colors are less important than the rest of the organism, for he only treats of them last. To be sure he neglects the palatine teeth, the spines of the operculum, the denticulations of the preoperculum, the exact number of the spinous and soft rays, but this is not surprising in one who preceded Cuvier and Valenciennes,

*My copy has an engraved frontispiece representing two tritons raising a net full of fish near a rock, with a label inscribed, *Labore, et Constantia*.—J. C. BRÉVOIRE.

† In the United States, copies are known to be in the libraries of the Boston Society of Natural History, in the late Dr. DeKay's, in the Astor Library and in my own,—this last a colored one.—J. C. B.

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and who probably was not acquainted with the works of Artedi, Linnæus or Gronovius.

He often gives the size of the fish, but he may be found fault with for having sometimes given measurements of parts without that of the whole.

Whatever may be the merits and defects of Parra, it is not the less true that his work has become indispensable, for Bloch has established several species on the sole authority of his figures, and because Cuvier and Valenciennes have often quoted him, as well as M. Hollard.

I propose to put scientific names to Parra's figures, with some necessary remarks, and shall use the labors of my predecessors while often correcting them. The chief writers who have cited Parra, are Bloch, Cornide, Cuvier, Valenciennes, Guichenot, Müller and Henle, and Hollard.

Bloch has named almost all the figures of Parra in his posthumous work entitled *Systema Ichthyologie iconibus CX. illustratum*, published by Schneider in 1801. When the species appeared to be a new one he kept the vulgar name of the author, even in doubtful cases. He was often mistaken, and was corrected by Cuvier and Valenciennes, to whom he repeatedly serves as a guide.

Cornide, author of an *Ensayo de una historia de los Peces y otras producciones marinas de la costa de Galicia*, 1788, names Parra's fish in a confidential letter addressed to *M. Casimiro Gomez Ortega*, Director of the Botanical Garden in Madrid; which letter is published in the first volume of his work, printed at Paris in 1818, under the title of *Coleccion de Papeles cientificos, historicos y politicos sobre la isla de Cuba*. Cornide was not very successful in his determinations; he constantly refers the American species to others he had observed in Europe. He recognized but four Linnæan species, and these the most striking ones, namely, a *Fistularia*, a *Diodon*, and two *Squali*. He did not even notice the *Balistes vetula*, nor the *Lophius vespertilio*. He often gives only the genus, and not always correctly, so far as to confound a *Chaetodon* with a *Sparus* and a *Serranus* with a *Labrus*.

Cuvier, in his notes to the *Règne Animal*, second edition, tom. 2, 1817, has named several of Parra's figures, and also in his *Histoire générale et particulière des Poissons*, which began to appear in 1828, with the assistance of Valenciennes, and stopped in 1849 with the 22d volume, at the end of the Abdominal Malacopterygians. The opinion of these celebrated ichthyologists is of the greatest weight, from their known scientific attainments, and because they had at their disposal almost all the fish described in the work of Parra; some having been given by myself, together with my own drawings; the others by M. Desmarest, who received them from M. Fournier.

M. Guichenot undertook the part relating to Fish in the *Histoire politique, physique et naturelle* of M. Ramon de la Sagra. He has not omitted to quote Parra's work, but he seems to have taken small pains while doing so, and to have relied on Cuvier and Valenciennes, whose correct determinations and whose errors he reproduces. In the families not treated of by these naturalists he generally determines his species from Hollard.

M. Saco has corrected the nomenclature of Cornide, with the assistance of M. Guichenot's work, and without studying Parra's work. This distinguished author, having no knowledge of Ichthyology, and not being familiar with what is known as Synonymy, has not made the best use of his model.

Parra is quoted in Müller and Henle's work on Plagiostomes, in the Monograph of the Gymnodonts of Hollard, in the Fishes of New York, by Dr. DeKay, and by Dr. Bleeker in several of his articles.

As for myself, it will be seen on examination how much I have added to and corrected all that has hitherto been done. The opinion of authors has not been given without care. I have compared their descriptions with those of Parra, and with actual specimens, having the advantage of working in Havana, and of knowing the fish by their popular names. My authority is therefore of some weight, even where my names are the same as those given by others; in 1863.]

which case it may be looked upon as a confirmation rather than a repetition. If I did not believe it to be so, I should not have taken the pains to write.

The reader must understand that my object is not to give a complete synonymy of the fishes figured by Parra, but to name them in the best possible manner, quoting authors who have quoted Parra, so that each may get his due. Thus I shall quote Bloch, Cuvier, Valenciennes, and Hollard. As for M. Guichenot, I shall often quote him, because he had Parra's work under his eyes, and in some cases his opinion is well founded. If not quoted in all cases, it is for reasons above given. It is useless to notice Cornide and M. Saco.

In my nomenclature, I practise the aphorism which I thus enunciate: *nomen auctoris ad speciem perpetuam refertur nec ad variabile genus.*

Nomenclature.

N. B.—The first figure after the name refers to the page of Parra's work, the second to the plate, and the third to the figure.

1. PESCADOR. (1, 1.) *Antennarius ocellatus* Bl.

Named by Bloch 142, *Lophius histrio* L., var. *ocellatus*, upon the simple inspection of Parra's figure. By Val. 12, 419, *Chironectes ocellatus*. By Guich. *Chir. biocellatus*, C. V., erroneously.

2. SERRANA. (2, 2, sup.) *Eques lanceolatus* L.

Quoted by Cuvier, 5, 165, *Eq. balteatus*, as a synonym of *Chætodon lanceolatus*, L. Linnæus has the priority. The vulgar name is now *Vaqueta*, which is, however, but little used, and is also applied to the next species.

3. SERRANA. (2, 2, inf.) *Eques punctatus* Bl.

Quoted by Bloch, 106, upon the inspection of Parra's figure. He confounds it, like Parra, with the preceding species.

4. PERRO COLORADO. (3, 3, 1.) *Cossyphus Bodianus* Bl.

Quoted by Bloch, 329, *Lutjanus Perro*, being the same which he had named in his large work, tab. 255, *Lutjanus Verres*, and tab. 223, *Bodianus Bodianus*. Quoted by Val., 13, 103.

5. PERRO. (4, 3, 2.) *Lachnolaimus caninus* Cuv.

Quoted by Cuvier, Règne An. 257, *Lachnolaimus*.

6. DIABLO. (5, 4.) *Malthe vespertilio* L.

Quoted by Val., 12, 440.

7. GUATIVERE. (7, 5, 1.) *Serranus Guativere* Val.

Quoted by Bloch, 336, *Bodianus Guativere*, which he confounds with the next species of Val., 2, 283.

8. GUATIVERE. (8, 5, 2.) *Serranus Outalibi* Val.

Quoted by Val., 2, 381.

9. CHIRIVITA. (9, 6, 1.) *Chætodon Paru* Bl.

Bloch, 217, confounds it with the next species. *Pomacanthus Paru* Cuv., 7, 205. Following Mr. Gill, I suppress the genus *Pomacanthus* of Cuvier, and adopt *Sarothrodus* Gill, instead of *Chætodon* Cuv. The popular name is now *Chirivica*.

10. CHIRIVITA. (10, 6, 2.) *Chætodon aureus* Bl.

Pomacanthus aureus Cuv., 7, 202.

11. ISABELITA. (11, 7, 1.) *Holacanthus ciliaris* L.

Quoted by Bloch, 335, under the name of *Chætodon Parre*; but it is the same as the *C. ciliaris* L., to which Cuv. 7, 154, refers it.

12. CATALINETA. (12, 7, 2.) *Holacanthus tricolor* Bl.

Chætodon tricolor, Bl. 219; Cuv. 7, 162.

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13. BAJONADO. (13, 8, 1). *Pagellus Bajonado* Bl.
Cited by Bl., 284, *Sparus Bajonado*, doubtful species ; by Guich. *P. Penna*, C.V., with doubt.
14. CAXIS. (14, 8, 2). *Mesoprion caxis* Bl.
Cited by Bl. 284, *Sparus caxis*, doubtful species. It is the *Mesoprion griseus* Cuv. 2, 469. The letter *x* being pronounced *j* in the old Spanish, it should be written now *Cajis*, or rather *Caji*.
15. COCHINO. (15, 9). *Balistes vetula* L.
Cited by Bl. 470; by Holl. and Guich.
16. SOBACO. (17, 10). *Balistes macrops* Poey.
Cited by Bl., 465, as a variety of *Bal. maculatus* L., and by Holl. under the name of *Balistes longissimus* Holl. Mr. Guichenot, who has followed for the *Balistides* the unpublished monograph of Holl., calls it also *B. longissimus* without naming the author. It appears that he has forgotten to name Hollard ; he refers, also, the species to Bl. Syst. 464, n. 2, which is the *B. hispidus* L., probably by a misprint, instead of, n. 3, cited by Blkr., *Balistes maculatus* L. See Poey, Mem. 2, 326.
17. GALAFATE. (18, 11, 1). *Balistes piceus* Poey, (1).
Cited *B. ringens* L. by Bl., 473, Holl., Guich. Blkr. The vulgar name *Gala-fate* is a corruption of *Calafate*, which means Calfateur, (*calker*).
18. CUCOYO. (19, 11, 2). *Balistes cicatricosus* Poey, (2).
Cited by Bl., 475, *B. Brasiliensis* var. ; by Holl. and Guich., *B. calolepis* Holl. Later Hollard referred it to his *B. lineo-punctatus*, which appears to be the same as the *B. curassavicus* Gm. It is now written *Cocuyo*.
19. CATALUFA. (20, 12, 1). *Priacanthus catalufa* Poey, (3.)
Cited by Bl., 304, *Anthias macrophthalmus*, a species of the East Indies ; by Cuv., 397, *Priac. macrophthalmus*, the male of which, says he, is the *Pr. cepedianus* Desm., in which he is mistaken.
20. QUIEBRA-ACHA. (21, 12, 2). *Chorinemus quiebra* Cuv.
Cited by Cuv. 8, 396 ; by Bl., 25, *Scomber aculeatus* var.
21. MATEJUELO BLANCO. (22, 13, 1). *Malacanthus Plumieri* Bl.
Cited by Bl. *Sparus oblongus*, p. 283 ; but it is the same as his *Coryphæna Plumieri*, p. 298 ; cited by Cuv., R. An. p. 264 ; by Val. 13, 319.
22. MATEJUELO COLORADO. (23, 13, 2). *Holocentrum Matejuelo* Bl.
Cited by Bl., 206, *Amphiprion Matejuelo*, doubtful species ; by Cuv., 3, 186, *Hol. longipinne*, a species very nearly allied, if it is not the same ; in any case Bloch has the priority.
23. MORCIELAGO. (25, 14). *Dactylopterus volitans* L.
Cited by Cuv., 4, 117. This vulgar name, so written, is a corruption of the Spanish word *Murcielago* (Bat.)
24. VOLADOR. (28, 15). *Exocetus mesogaster* Bl.
Cited by Bl. 430 ; by Val. 19, 120.
25. BONACI CARDENAL. (29, 16, 1). *Serranus cardinalis* Val.
Cited by Val. 2, 379. Bl., 77, has confounded, under the name of *Johnius guttatus*, this species with the following ; his name should not be preserved, because it had been previously employed by Linnæus.
26. BONACI ARARA. (30, 16, 2). *Serranus Bonaci* Poey.
Cited by Poey, Mem. 2, 129, 352, instead of *Ser. Arara* Val. 2, 377 ; *Johnius guttatus* var.
27. CHAPIN ♀. (31, 17, 1). *Ostracion*, (4)
Cited by Bl., 499, *Ostr. bicaudalis* L., as well as by Holl.

28. CHAPIN ♂. (31, 17, 2). *Ostracion*, (4 a.)
Cited erroneously by Bl., 499, 583, *Ostr. quadricornis* L., as well as by Guich
29. RASCACIO. (34, 18, 1). *Scorpena Rascacio* Poey.
Bl., 192, refers it to *Sc. Scrofa* L.; and Cuv. to *Sc. Bufo*, 4, 306. See Poey Mem. 2, 169.
30. LAGARTO. (36, 18, 2). *Synodus*.
Cited *Saurus myops* by Val., 22, 485; referred to the *Salmo fatens* L. by Bl. 404. It is to me a new or very doubtful species.
31. TAMBORIL. (37, 19,). *Tetrodon lævigatus* L.
Cited by Bl., 503, *Tetr. lagocephalus* L.; by Guich., *Tetraodon Lisse*, and in the synonymy *Tetr. lævigatus* L.
32. RABIRRUBIA. (42, 20, 1). *Mesoprion chrysurus* Bl.
Cited by Bl., 309, *Anthias Rabirrubia*; but it is the same as his *Sparus chrysurus* Bl., Ichth. tab. 262. Cited by Cuv. 2, 459. It should be written in Spanish *Rabirubia*.
33. RABIRRUBIA DE LO ALTO. (43, 20, 2). *Serranus creolus* Val.
Cited by Val. 2, 265. Bl. makes a doubtful variety of the preceding species, Syst. p. 309.
34. RABIRRUBIA GENIZARA. (44, 21, 1). *Clepticus genizarra* Val.
Cited by Val., 13, 260. The word *Genízaro*, in the feminine *genízara*, means Janissary. Has M. Val. correctly latinized it?
35. BARBERO. (45, 21, 2). *Acanthurus phlebotomus* C. V.
Cited by C. V., 10, 176. Bl. refers it to his *Ac. cæruleus*, p. 214.
36. LIJA TROMPA. (46, 22, 21, 1). *Alutera picturata* Poey (5).
Cited erroneously *Monacanthus longirostris* by Holl., as well as by Guich.
37. LIJA BARBUDA. (48, 22, 2). *Alutera Güntheriana* Poey (6).
Cited with doubt by Bl., 462, as *Balistes monoceros* L. Cited by Guich. *Monacanthus anginosus* Holl.; and by Holl. *Aluterus anginosus*. It is by a misprint that Guich. has written *Lija trompa*.
38. LIJA COLORADA. (49, 22, 23). *Monacanthus Parraianus* Poey (7).
Cited *Mon. macrocerus* Holl. by Guichenot.
39. CHERNA. (50, 24, 1). *Serranus striatus* Bl.
Cited by Bl., 310, with doubt, *Anthias Cherna*, but it is the same as his *Anth. striatus*. Cited by Cuv. R. An. 141, and by Val. 2, 288.
40. JABONSILLO. (51, 24, 2). *Rhypticus saponaceus* Bl.
Cited by Bl., 310, *Anthias saponaceus*. Cited by Cuv. 3, 60, *Rypticus*.
41. CABALLEROTE. (52, 25, 1). *Mesoprion caballerote* Bl. (8).
Cited by Bl., 310, *Anthias caballerote*? Cuv., 2, 465, *Mesoprion cynodon* Cuv., a distinct species.
42. JOCU. (53, 25, 2). *Mesoprion Jocu* Bl.
Cited by Bl., 410, *Anthias Jocu*; by Cuv. 2, 466.
43. GUACAMAYA. (54, 26). *Scarus Guacamaia* Cuv.
Cited by Cuv., R. An. 265. Val. describes under this name another species, which I name in my Mem., 2, 393, *Sc. Pleianus*.
44. LORO. (57, 27, 1). *Scarus cæruleus* Bl.
Cited by Bl., 288, *Sc. Loro*, which is the same as the following; by Val. 14 186.
45. TROMPA. (57, 27, 2). *Scarus cæruleus* Bl.
Cited by Val. 14, 186; the preceding species.

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46. VIEJA. (58, 28, 1). *Scarus superbus* Poey.
Cited erroneously by Bl., 289, *Sc. vetula* L., as well as by Cuv., R. An. 266, and by Val., 14, 193. See Poey, Mem. 2, 218.
47. VIEJA. (58, 28, 2). *Scarus Abildgaardii* Bl.
Cited by Bl., 289, *Sc. coccineus*, doubtful species, but it is the same which he names *Sc. Abildgaardii* in his Ichthyologie, pl. 259.
48. VIEJA. (59, 28, 3). *Scarus Chloris* Bl.
Cited by Bl., 289, doubtful species; by Cuv. R. An. 266; by Val., 14, 203, *Sc. vivens*.
49. VIEJA. (59, 28, 4). *Scarus flavescens* Bl.
Cited by Bl., 290, doubtful species; by Val., 14, 289, *Callyodon flavescens*. It is not a *Calliodon*.
50. ERIZO. (60, 29, 1). *Diodon Atinga* L.
Cited by Guich *Diodon Hystrix* L.
51. GUANABANA. (62, 29, 3). *Diodon*.
Cited by Bl., 512, *D. Hystrix* L., variety; by Guich., *D. orbicularis* Bl.
52. TROMPETERO. (63, 30, 1). *Solenostomus tabacarius* L.
Cited by Bl., 114, *Fistularia tabacaria* L., as well as by Guich.
53. TROMPETERO COLORADO. (65, 30, 2). *Aulostoma coloratum* M. and Tr.
Cited by Guich. *Aul. Chinense* Lac. (*Fistularia Chinensis* L.)
54. RARO. (66, 30, 3). *Muraena fasciata* Thunb.
Cited by Bl., 529, *Gymnothorax fasciatus*, which he refers to *Mur. fasciata* Thunb.
55. BAGRE. (68, 31, 1). *Galeichthys marinus* Mitch.
Bl., 378, cites it, referring it to the *Silurus Bagrus* L. Cited by Val., 15, 33, *Gal. Parrae*. The species is from Florida, as Parra indicates.
56. BROTLA. (70, 31, 2). *Brotula barbata* Bl.
Cited by Bl., 152, *Enchelyopus barbatus*; by Cuv. R. An. 335.
57. CORNUDA. (71, 32). *Sphyrna Zygæna* L.
Cited by M. H.; by Guich. *Zyg. malleus* Val.; by Blkr. *Zyg. malleus* Risso.
58. PEZ DE ESPADA. (75, 33). *Pristis antiquorum* Lath.
Cited by Bl., 352, *Pr. granulosa*, on the simple inspection of Parra; cited by M. H. The popular name is *Pez-Sierra*. Its saw has 27 pairs of teeth, in which respect it is rather related to the *Pristis cuspidata* Latham.
59. GALLUDO. (84, 34, 1). *Acanthias*.
Cited by Guich. *Acanthias vulgaris* Risso.
60. GATA. (86, 34, 2). *Ginglymostoma cirratum* Gm.
Cited by Bl., 134, *Squalus punctatus*, which is the same; by M. H. and Guich.
61. MACABI. (88, 35, 1). *Conorhynchus macrophthalmus* Lac.
Cited by Cuv., R. An. 325, under the genus *Butirinus*; by Val., 19, 339, *Albula Parrae*. It is probable that the two species are identical.
62. PICUDA. (90, 35, 2). *Sphyræna Picuda* Poey. (9).
Cited by Bl., 110, under the name of *Sp. Picuda*, which he gives as a variety of *Esox sphyræna* L. Cuv., 3, 340, refers it erroneously to the *Sph. Becuna* Lac.
63. CABRILLA. (93, 36, 1). *Serranus lunulatus*, Bl.
Cited by Bl., 329, under the genus *Lutianus*; by Val. 2, 379.
64. PEGADOR. (94, 36, 2). *Echeneis Guaicana* Poey.
Cited by Guich. *Ech. naucrates* L. See Poey, Mem. 2, 248.

65. DONCELLA. (95, 37, 1). *Julis pazatus* Val.
Cited *Julis crotaphus* by Cuv., R. an. 258; *Julis Principis* by Val., 13, 402;
Julis patatus Val., by Guichenot.
66. INNOMINADO. (96, 37, 2). *Ophisurus Havanensis* Bl.
Cited by Bl., 491, under the genus *Muraena*.
67. RUBIO VOLADOR. (98, 38). *Prionotus punctatus* Bl.
Bloch, 13, doubtfully refers it to the *Trigla Carolinensis* L. Cited by Cuv.
4, 93.
68. GUAVINA. (105, 39, 1). *Philypnus dormitator* Bl.
Cited erroneously by Val., 12, 223, under the name of *Eleotris Guavina*.
69. ESTURION. (106, 39, 2). *Acipenser*.
This species is from Florida; I leave its identification to the Ichthyologists
of the United States.
70. CHIPIS. (109, 40, 1). *Lepidosteus osseus* L.
Cited by Bl. in the genus *Esox*, p. 392; cited by Guich. *Lep. gavalis* Lac.
This species is from Florida.
71. MANJUARI. (111, 40, 2). *Lepidosteus tristæchus* Bl.
Cited by Bl., 395, under the genus *Esox*; by Guich. *Lep. spatula* Lac.; by
Poey, Mem., *Lep. Manjuari*.

Descriptions des POISSONS nouvelles ou peu connues.

PAR M. FELIPE POEY.

1. BALISTES PICEUS Poey.

Longueur totale de l'individu décrit, 250 millimètres; hauteur sur la pointe pelvienne, 140. La tête depuis l'ouverture branchiale, est contenue 4 fois dans la longueur du poisson, sans compter les pointes de la caudale. Le profil antérieur est courbe. L'œil est haut, à un diamètre du front. Le sillon préorbitaire est du diamètre de l'œil, lequel est contenu 4 fois dans la distance qui sépare l'orbite de l'extrémité du museau. L'ouverture des narines est près de l'œil. La bouche est petite, et porte en haut et en bas de chaque côté 4 dents incisives, dont la 1^e plus large, surtout à la mâchoire inférieure où les dents ont un talon en arrière; on voit à la mâchoire supérieure, en dedans, 3 dents latérales. L'épine dorsale fait un peu plus que le quart de la hauteur du tronc; elle est forte, le sommet tronqué et hérissé d'épines, granuleuse sur le devant; le sillon de sa membrane a beaucoup d'étendue. La 2^e dorsale est un peu plus en avant que la moitié du corps; l'anale est sous son 9^e rayon, et finit au-dessous de la dorsale ou un peu plus en arrière: ces deux nageoires ont à-peu-près la même hauteur, qui répond en avant à la hauteur de l'épine dorsale; elles diminuent en arrière environ de moitié. La caudale est taillée carrément, et porte aux deux extrémités une pointe qui forme la moitié de la nageoire nue. La pectorale est arrondie, très courte; sa hauteur égale deux fois sa longueur. Les deux premiers rayons des nageoires moyennes sont plus courts, et ne paraissent pas branchus. D. 3, 34; A. 32; P. 17; C. 12. Les squames forment des rhombes plus hauts que larges, et deviennent horizontales à la région pelvienne: elles sont couvertes de nombreux petit grains; mais le limbe restant nu, permet de compter nettement les séries; les granulations des joues sont un peu plus relevées, et les squames conservent à-peu-près la même forme, un peu plus petites sous les yeux, très petites le long des nageoires moyennes, ainsi que sur la base de la caudale et de la pectorale. L'écusson huméral se compose de trois grandes squames radiées. La pointe pelvienne est médiocre et âpre; les bords de la membrane abdominale qui

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